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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/586,890	07/21/2006	Hansell H. Stedman	UPN-Q3355USA	1686
270	7590	66/03/2009	EXAMINER	
HOWSON & HOWSON LLP 501 OFFICE CENTER DRIVE SUITE 210 FORT WASHINGTON, PA 19034			NOAKES, SUZANNE MARIE	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER			
	1656			
MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE			
06/03/2009	PAPER			

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/586,890	Applicant(s) STEDMAN ET AL.
	Examiner SUZANNE M. NOAKES	Art Unit 1656

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 April 2009.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 10,12 and 19-26 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 10,12,19-23,25 and 26 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) 24 is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 07/21/2006 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 10/18/06 & 02/11/08

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

1. Applicant's election with traverse of Group II or III in the reply filed on 06 April 2009 is acknowledged. The traversal is on the ground(s) that Applicants erroneously did had claims 10 and 12 depend from cancelled claims and have subsequently amended the claims to clarify this ambiguity. As such, the intent and scope of the claims for Groups II and III are now one and the same. This is found persuasive and thus the restriction requirement between Groups II and III is withdrawn.

Status of the Claims

2. The amendments filed 06 April 2009 are acknowledged. Applicants have cancelled claims 1-9, 11, 13-18 and added new claims 21-26 which are commensurate in scope with claim 19. As such, claims 10, 12 and 19-26 are pending and subject to examination on the merits.

Information Disclosure Statement

3. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 11 February 2008 and 18 October 2006 have been considered by the examiner. See initialed and signed PTO-1449's.

Specification

4. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: Under the Brief Description of the Drawings section, the description for Figure 3 is for Figures "3A to 2K", rather than "3K" – see p. 2, line 19..

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112 – 2nd paragraph

5. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

6. Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 21 states that the microutrphin comprises an internal deletion of the native utrophin protein of hinge region 3. However, the specification, for instance, notes that human microutrphin only possesses two hinge regions (see specification, p. 4, lines13-14). Van Deutekom (Figure 1, p. 786 – reference cited on IDS from 02/11/2008) also suggests there are only two hinge regions in the highly conserved utrophins. While, the specification further states there might be up to four hinge regions (see specification, p. 4, lines 1-9), said specification gives no guidance whatsoever as to where these regions might be. Thus, given contrary guidance in the specification and in the prior art, what "hinge region 3" even is, is not apparent.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112 – 1st paragraph

7. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

8. Claims 10, 12, 19-23, 25 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

The claims are drawn to a vector comprising a "microutrophin" under the control of regulatory sequences which direct its expression in a host cell. The term "microutrophin" is somewhat defined in the specification as follows:

The "microutrophin" of the invention is a utrophin polypeptide having a functional portion of the "actinin-binding domain" of about 270 amino acids relative to the human utrophin which is located within the N-terminal utrophin region, at least functional portions of the proline-rich hinge regions 1 and 4 (H1) and (H4); and a portion of the C-terminal utrophin protein. The microutrophin contains internal deletions in the central rod repeat domains and a truncation in the C-terminal region downstream, but retains the proper phasing (i. e., conformation) to retain the desired biological function of utrophin. (see specification, p. 4, lines 1-9)

It is noted that Utrophin is a protein which has 3,433 amino acids in its mature, full-length form. As to what exactly constitutes hinge region 4, the Examiner is not sure because while the closely related dystrophin has four hinge regions, the prior art clearly states and suggests (as does the instant specification) that utrophin has only two hinge regions (see

112 2nd rejection above). Nonetheless, the interpretation of "microutrophin" given its meaning/definition in the claims clearly envisages and encompasses a huge genus of nucleic acid molecules encoding for shortened utrophins with internal deletions and no clear boundaries for the N- or C-terminus. However, the specification only provides for three species, SEQ ID NO: 2, 4 and 5 (canine, human and mouse microutrophin, respectively) of the very broad and structurally diverse genus of molecules which also do retain the desired biological function of utrophin.

The MPEP states that the purpose of the written description requirement is to ensure that the inventor had possession, at the time the invention was made, of the specific subject matter claimed. The courts have stated:

"To fulfill the written description requirement, a patent specification must describe an invention and do so in sufficient detail that one skilled in the art can clearly conclude that "the inventor invented the claimed invention." *Lockwood v. American Airlines, Inc.*, 107 F.3d 1565, 1572, 41 USPQ2d 1961, 1966 (Fed. Cir. 1997); *In re Gostelli*, 872 F.2d 1008, 1012, 10 USPQ2d 1614, 1618 (Fed. Cir. 1989) ("[T]he description must clearly allow persons of ordinary skill in the art to recognize that [the inventor] invented what is claimed."). Thus, an applicant complies with the written description requirement "by describing the invention, with all its claimed limitations, not that which makes it obvious," and by using "such descriptive means as words, structures, figures, diagrams, formulas, etc., that set forth the claimed invention." *Lockwood*, 107 F.3d at 1572, 41 USPQ2d at 1966." *Regents of the University of California v. Eli Lilly & Co.*, 43 USPQ2d 1398.

Further, for a broad generic claim, the specification must provide adequate written description to identify the genus of the claim. In *Regents of the University of California v. Eli Lilly & Co.* the court stated:

"A written description of an invention involving a chemical genus, like a description of a chemical species, 'requires a precise definition, such as by structure, formula, [or] chemical name,' of the claimed subject matter sufficient to distinguish it from other materials." *Fiers*, 984 F.2d at 1171, 25 USPQ2d 1601; *In re Smythe*, 480 F.2d 1376, 1383, 178 USPQ 279, 284985 (CCPA 1973) ("In other cases, particularly but not necessarily, chemical cases, where there is unpredictability in performance of certain species or subcombinations other than those

specifically enumerated, one skilled in the art may be found not to have been placed in possession of a genus ...") *Regents of the University of California v. Eli Lilly & Co.*, 43 USPQ2d 1398.

MPEP § 2163 further states that if a biomolecule is described only by a functional characteristic, without any disclosed correlation between function and structure of the sequence, it is "not sufficient characteristic for written description purposes, even when accompanied by a method of obtaining the claimed sequence." Furthermore, the courts have also held that possession may not be shown by merely describing how to obtain possession of members of the claimed genus or how to identify their common structural features. See *University of Rochester*, 358 F.3d at 927, 69 USPQ2d at 1895.

In the instant case, as noted, the genus of molecules encompassed within the various vectors is enormous. While the claims do not recite that said vectors retain any particular biological function, the definition of "microutrophin" within the specification clearly establishes that the biological function of utrophin is retained. However, given the lack of representative species for this extensive and variable genus, it is clear Applicants are not in possession of the genus and as such the claims lack written description to be able to claim such an extensive genus.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

9. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

- (a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

10. Claims 19, 21-23, 25 and 26 are rejected 35 U.S.C. 102(a & e) as anticipated by Tinsley et al. (US 6,518,413 – cited on IDS from 10/18/2006).

Tinsley et al. teach a DNA molecule that is a utrophin "mini-gene" which expresses a polypeptide that encodes for a 2008 amino acid protein which possesses the N-terminal amino acid domain, and the C-terminal amino acid domain, but which is missing the majority of the central domain (approximately 1500 amino acids – attached amino acid sequence alignment of instant SEQ ID NO: 5 and SEQ ID NO: 8 of Tinsley et al. – also see SCORE, .rai file, Result 2). The polynucleotide is cloned and is placed under the control of the human skeletal alpha-actin (HAS) promoter and regulatory regions (column 16, lines 55-62). This promoter is a muscle specific promoter. The DNA of the invention contained within adenovirus or retrovirus vectors (column 10, lines 1-3, col. 13, lines 17-19 and claims 22 and 23) and is specifically cloned into vector SV40 under the control of the promoter HAS (See Example 1). Claims 21 and 23 are included in this rejection because the prior art suggests/teaches that utrophin only has two hinge regions as noted above. Thus, it is

deemed that Tinsley et al., SEQ ID NO: 8 meets the definition of microutrphin as defined within the instant specification.

Tinsley et al. further teach nucleic acid according to the present invention may form part of a cloning vector and/or a vector from which the encoded polypeptide may be expressed. Suitable vectors can be chosen or constructed, containing appropriate and appropriately positioned regulatory sequences, including promoter sequences, terminator fragments, polyadenylation sequences, enhancer sequences, marker genes and other sequences as appropriate. Vectors may be plasmids, viral e.g. phage, or phagemid, as appropriate. For further details see, for example, Molecular Cloning: a Laboratory Manual: 2nd edition, Sambrook et al., 1989, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press. (see col. 7, lines 26-37).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

11. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

12. Claims 10, 12 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a & e) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Tinsley et al. (US 6,518,413 – cited on IDS from 10/18/2006) as recited above for claims 19, 21-23, 24 and 25.

Tinsley et al. teach a DNA molecule that is a utrophin "mini-gene" which expresses a polypeptide that encodes for a 2008 amino acid protein which possesses the N-terminal

amino acid domain, and the C-terminal amino acid domain, but which is missing the majority of the central domain (approximately 1500 amino acids – attached amino acid sequence alignment of instant SEQ ID NO: 5 and SEQ ID NO: 8 of Tinsley et al. – also see SCORE, .rai file, Result 2). The polynucleotide is cloned and is placed under the control of the human skeletal alpha-actin (HAS) promoter and regulatory regions (column 16, lines 55-62). This promoter is a muscle specific promoter. The DNA of the invention contained within adenovirus or retrovirus vectors (column 10, lines 1-3, col. 13, lines 17-19 and claims 22 and 23) and is specifically cloned into vector SV40 under the control of the promoter HAS (See Example 1). Claims 21 and 23 are included in this rejection because the prior art suggests/teaches that utrophin only has two hinge regions as noted above. Thus, it is deemed that Tinsley et al., SEQ ID NO: 8 meets the definition of microutrrophin as defined within the instant specification.

Tinsley et al. further teach nucleic acid according to the present invention may form part of a cloning vector and/or a vector from which the encoded polypeptide may be expressed. Suitable vectors can be chosen or constructed, containing appropriate and appropriately positioned regulatory sequences, including promoter sequences, terminator fragments, polyadenylation sequences, enhancer sequences, marker genes and other sequences as appropriate. Vectors may be plasmids, viral e.g. phage, or phagemid, as appropriate. For further details see, for example, Molecular Cloning: a Laboratory Manual: 2nd edition, Sambrook et al., 1989, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press. (see col. 7, lines 26-37).

Also taught is (see specification, col. 8, lines 47-62):

Polypeptides and nucleic acid according to the invention may be used in the manufacture of medicaments, compositions, including pharmaceutical formulations, and drugs for delivery to an-individual, e.g. a human with muscular dystrophy or a non-human mammal, such as a mouse, as a model for study of the polypeptides, muscular dystrophy and therapy thereof.

For example, a method of treatment practised on the human or animal body in accordance with the present invention may comprise administration to an individual of nucleic acid encoding a polypeptide as disclosed herein. The nucleic acid may form part of a construct enabling expression within cells of the individual. Nucleic acid may be introduced into cells using a retroviral vector, preferably one which will not transform cells, or using liposome technology.

AND (see col. 9, lines 7-16):

Pharmaceutical compositions according to the present invention, and for use in accordance with the present invention, may comprise, in addition to active ingredient, a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, carrier, buffer, stabiliser or other materials well known to those skilled in the art. Such materials should be non-toxic and should not interfere with the efficacy of the active ingredient. The precise nature of the carrier or other material will depend on the route of administration, which may be oral, or by injection, e.g. cutaneous, subcutaneous or intravenous.

AND: (see specification, col. 10, lines 1-8)

Adenoviral, retroviral or other viral vectors may be used advantageously for the introduction of a utrophin sequence according to the present invention into muscle cells. Even though *in vivo* transduction may be restricted to growing or regenerating muscle fibres, retrovirally introduced constructs have the advantage of becoming integrated into the genome of the host cell, potentially conferring lifelong expression.

Thus, while Tinsley et al. do not teach the utrophin-minigene of SEQ ID NO: 8 in a vector which is a pharmaceutical composition *per se*, it is clearly taught and suggested that said sequence can be incorporated into such a vector which is used in a pharmaceutical composition.

Art Unit: 1656

Tinsley et al. (SEQ ID NO: 8) and Instant SEQ ID NO: 5 sequence alignment

RESULT 2
US-09-091-501B-8
; Sequence 8, Application US/09091501B
; Patent No. 6518413
; GENERAL INFORMATION:
; APPLICANT: Tinsley, Jonathon M
; APPLICANT: Davies, Kay E
; TITLE OF INVENTION: Utrophin gene expression
; FILE REFERENCE: 620-42
; CURRENT APPLICATION NUMBER: US/09/091,501B
; CURRENT FILING DATE: 1998-06-18
; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: PCT/GB96/03156
; PRIOR FILING DATE: 1996-12-19
; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: GB 9525962.8
; PRIOR FILING DATE: 1995-12-19
; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: GB 9615797.9
; PRIOR FILING DATE: 1996-07-26
; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: GB 9622174.2
; PRIOR FILING DATE: 1996-10-24
; NUMBER OF SEQ ID NOS: 15
; SOFTWARE: PatentIn Ver. 2.1
; SEQ ID NO 8
; LENGTH: 2008
; TYPE: PRT
; ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
; FEATURE:
; NAME/KEY: misc_feature
; LOCATION: (239) ... (250)
; OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Chimeric; Xaa = Unknown
US-09-091-501B-8

Query Match 90.3%; Score 5447.5; DB 2; Length 2008;
Best Local Similarity 63.9%; Fred. No. 0;
Matches 1111; Conservative 16; Mismatches 34; Indels 579; Gaps 2;

Qy 1 MAKYGDLEARPDGQNEFSDIKRSRSDEHNDVQKKFTTKWINARFSKSGKPPISDMFSDL 60
Db 1 MAKYGEHEASPDNGQNEFSDIKRSRSDEHNDVQKKFTTKWINARFSKSGKPPISDMFSDL 60

Qy 61 KDGKLLDLLEGLTGTSLPKERGSTRVHALNNVRVLQVLHQNNVDLVNIGGTDIVAGNP 120
Db 61 KDGKLLDLLEGLTGTSLPKERGSTRVHALNNVRVLQVLHQNNVDLVNIGGTDIVDGNP 120

Qy 121 KLTGLLWSIILHWQVKDVMKDIMSDLQQTNSEKILLSWVRQTTTRPYSQVNVLNFTTSWT 180
Db 121 KLTGLLWSIILHWQVKDVMKDIMSDLQQTNSEKILLSWVRQTTTRPYSQVNVLNFTTSWT 180

Qy 181 DGLAFNAVLHRHKPDLFDWDEMVKMSPIERLHDHFDAHTSLGIEKLLSPETVAVHLPDK 240
Db 181 DGLAFNAVLHRHKPDLFDWDRVVKMSPIERLEHAFSKAHTYLGIEKLLDPEDVAVHLPXX 240

Art Unit: 1656

Qy 241 KSIIMYLTSLFEVLPQQVTIDAIREVETLPRKYKKECEEEEIHIQSAVLAEEGQSRAET 300
Db 241 XXXXXXXXXXXXEVLPQQVTIDAIREVETLPRKYKKECEEEEIHIQSAVLAEEGQSRAET 300

Qy 301 PSTVTEVDMDLSYQIALEEVLTWLLSAEDTFQEQQHDSISDDVEEVKEQFATHETFMMELT 360
Db 301 PSTVTEVDMDLSYQIALEEVLTWLLSAEDTFQEQQHDSISDDVEEVKEQFATHETFMMELT 360

Qy 361 AHQSSVGSVLQAGNQLMTQGTLSSLREEEFEIQEQQMTLLNARWEALRVESMERQSRHLHDALM 420
Db 361 AHQSSVGSVLQAGNQLMTQGTLSSLREEEFEIQEQQMTLLNARWEALRVESMERQSRHLHDALM 420

Qy 421 ELQKKQLQQLSSWLALTEERIQLKMESLPLGDDLPLSLQKLLQEHKSLQNDLEAEQVKVNSL 480
Db 421 ELQKKQLQQLSSWLALTEERIQLKMESPLGDDLPLSLQKLLQEHKSLQNDLEAEQVKVNSL 480

Qy 481 THMVIVDENSGESATALLEDQLQKLGERTAVCRWTEERWNRLQEISILWQELLEQCL 540
Db 481 THMVIVDENSGESATALLEDQLQKLGERTAVCRWTEERWNRLQEISILWQELLEQCL 540

Qy 541 LEAWLTEKEEALDKVQTSNFKDQKELSVSRRLAILKEDMEMKRTQLDQLSEIGQDVGQL 600
Db 541 LEAWLTEKEEALNKVQTSNFKDQKELSVSRRLAILKEDMEMKRTQLDQLSEIGQDVGQL 600

Qy 601 LSNPKASKKMMNSDSEELTQRWDLSVQRLEDSSNQVTOAVAKLGMSSQIPQKDLLETVHRE 660
Db 601 LSNPKASKKMMNSDSEELTQRWDLSVQRLEDSSNQVTOAVAKLGMSSQIPQKDLLETVHRE 660

Qy 661 QGMVKKPKQELPPP----- 674
Db 661 KGMVKKPKQELPPPPLTKAEHAMQKRSTTELGENLQEQLRDLTQEMEVHAEKLKWLNRTLE 720

Qy 675 ----- 674

Db 721 MLSDKSLSLPERDKISESLRTVNMWNKICREVPTTLKECIQEFSVSQTRIAHPNVQK 780

Qy 675 ----- 674

Db 781 VVLVSSASDIPVQSHRTSEISIPADLDTITELADLVLIDQMLKSNIITVGDVEEINKT 840

Qy 675 ----- 674

Db 841 VSRMKITKADLEQRHPQLDYVFTLAQNLKNKASSSDMRTAITEKLERVKNQWDGTQHGVE 900

Qy 675 ----- PPPK----- 678
Db 901 LRQQQLEDMIIDSQWDDHREETEELMRKYEARLYILQQARRDPLTKQISDNQILLQELG 960

Qy 679 ----- 678

Db 961 PGDGIVMAFDNVLQKLLEEYGSDDTRNVKETTEYLKTSWINLKQSIADRQNALEAEWRTV 1020

Qy 679 ----- 678

Art Unit: 1656

Db	1021 QASRRDLENFLKWIQEAEETTVNVLV DASHRENA LQDSI LARELKQQM QDIQAEIDAHNDI	1080
Qy	679 -----	678
Db	1081 FKSIDGNRQKMKV KALGNSEEATMLQHRLDDMNQRWNDLKAKSASIRAHLEASA EKWNRLL	1140
Qy	679 -----	678
Db	1141 MSLEELIKWLNMKDEELKKQMPIGGDPVPA LQYDHCKALRRELKEKEYSVLN AVDQARV	1200
Qy	679 -----	KRQ 681 ::
Db	1201 FLADQPIEAP EEP RRN LQSKTELTPEERAQKIAKAMRKQSSEVKEWESLN AVT SNWQKQ	1260
Qy	682 IHVDLEKLRDLQGAMDDLDADMK EVA RNGWKPVG DLLI DLSLQDHIEKT LAFREEI API	741
Db	1261 VDKALEKLRDLQGAMDDLDADMK EVA RNGWKPVG DLLI DLSLQDHIEKIMA FREEI API	1320
Qy	742 NLKVKT MNDLSSQLSPLDLHP S LKMSRQLDDLNMRWKL LQSVV DRLKQLQEAH R DFGPS	801
Db	1321 NFVKVKT VNDLSSQLSPLDLHP S LKMSRQLDDLNMRWKL LQSVV DRLKQLQEAH R DFGPS	1380
Qy	802 SQHFLSTSVQLPWQR SISHNKV PYYINH QTCTCWDHPKMT E L F QSLADLN NVRFSAYRT	861
Db	1381 SQHFLSTSVQLPWQR SISHNKV PYYINH QTCTCWDHPKMT E L F QSLADLN NVRFSAYRT	1440
Qy	862 AIKIRRLQKALC L D L L E N T T N E V F K Q H K L N Q N D Q L L S V P D V I N C L T T T Y D G L E Q L H K D L	921
Db	1441 AIKIRRLQKALC L D L L E N T T N E I F K Q H K L N Q N D Q L L S V P D V I N C L T T T Y D G L E Q M H K D L	1500
Qy	922 VNVPLCVD MCLNWL L N V Y D T G RTG KIRV QSLK I G L M S L S K G L L E E K Y R C L F K E V A G P T E M	981
Db	1501 VNVPLCVD MCLNWL L N V Y D T G RTG KIRV QSLK I G L M S L S K G L L E E K Y R Y L F K E V A G P T E M	1560
Qy	982 CDQRQLG L L L H D A I Q I P R Q L G E V A A F G G S N I E P S V R S C F Q Q N N N K P E I S V K E F I D W M H L E	1041
Db	1561 CDQRQLG L L L H D A I Q I P R Q L G E V A A F G G S N I E P S V R S C F Q Q N N N K P E I S V K E F I D W M H L E	1620
Qy	1042 PQSMVWLPVLH RVAAAETAKH QAKCNICKE C P I V G F R Y R S L K H F N Y D V C Q S C F F S G R T A K	1101
Db	1621 PQSMVWLPVLH RVAAAETAKH QAKCNICKE C P I V G F R Y R S L K H F N Y D V C Q S C F F S G R T A K	1680
Qy	1102 GHKLHYPMVEYCIPTTSGEDVRDFTKVLKNKFRSKKYFAKH PRLGYLPVQTVLEGDNLET	1161
Db	1681 GHKLHYPMVEYCIPTTSGEDVRDFTKVLKNKFRSKKYFAKH PRLGYLPVQTVLEGDNLET	1740

Conclusion

13. Claims 10, 12, 19-13, 25 and 26 are rejected. Claim 24 is objected to but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form.

14. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to SUZANNE M. NOAKES whose telephone number is (571)272-2924. The examiner can normally be reached on 7.00 AM-3.30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrew Wang can be reached on 571-272-0811. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/SUZANNE M. NOAKES/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1656
03 June 2009